

AFFAIRS IN THE PHILIPPINES.

(From our own correspondent.)

MANILA, January 9th.

The first news of the Panay expedition under General Miller which was sent to Iloilo a few days ago, was received here yesterday. The expedition which consists of the U.S.S. *Baltimore*, *Compania Maritima* steamer *Union* and the transports *Newport*, *Pennsylvania* and *Arizona* reached Iloilo on the morning of 28th December. The German cruiser *Freya* was in the harbour at the time. Negotiations were immediately opened by Ramon Avencena, the chairman of the executive committee, who asked if the Americans had had any consultations with or brought any instructions from Aguinaldo, and expressed surprise that Aguinaldo was not consulted. A letter from General Miller was read in Spanish which briefly stated that the Americans had come to take possession of the pueblo of Iloilo according to treaty and agreement with Spain—that they had come believing that the Spanish were in power and found them gone and the city occupied by Filipinos and therefore that the communication had been sent in order to let them know the position and intentions of the expedition. The committee asked for time to consider General Miller's letter. A conference was held that night and the delegation repeated that they must see their commander Aguinaldo before they could do anything. In addition they claimed that Spain had turned the city over to them. General Miller replied that Spain could not have turned over the city to anyone, as she had already ceded it by treaty to the United States. During the course of the morning of December 30th a number of the foreign merchants presented a petition to General Miller asking for a suspension of hostilities until the rebels had communicated with Aguinaldo, urging that in the event of trouble inevitable damage would be done to property, and that there would be serious consequences in the interior. General Miller replied that he could not possibly accede to the request, under the existing conditions. Rebel troops began to pour into the town from all directions and every preparation was made for a determined resistance should the Americans attempt to land. The excitement prevalent on shore was increased by the appearance of the Spanish gunboat *Albatros*, flying the hated Spanish colours. At noon a commission went out to the *Nezavista* and presented the rebel ultimatum. This was in the shape of a letter signed by R. Lopez, president of the Visayan Federation, to the effect that the officials at Iloilo could recognise no authority save that of Aguinaldo and that until he had been communicated with they would not answer for the conduct of their people and army in the event of any attempt to land foreign troops. They expressed the opinion that if the island of Panay were guaranteed stanchness the people would in all probability be willing to accept annexation to the United States. General Miller then sent Colonel Potter with dispatches for General Otis and preparations were then being made to land the American troops. Later advice indicated that the idea of a forced landing was abandoned by General Miller and that he had decided to wait until General Otis had been communicated with.

Definite news of what is going on in Iloilo is anxiously awaited here.

The republican government at Malolos has been reconstituted and the following officers have been appointed:—President and Minister of Foreign Affairs—Senator Mabini; Minister of the Interior—Senator Lindog; Minister of War—Senator Ballobero Aguinaldo (brother of General Emilio Aguinaldo, the ex-president). The omission of General Aguinaldo from this Cabinet is significant. It means that the moderate action which Aguinaldo has displayed, is disapproved and that the jingoists are uppermost. It also shows the unreliability of the Filipinos in so soon changing their government.

The following proclamation which speaks for itself was issued yesterday evening:—

PROCLAMATION.

Office of the Military Governor of the Philippine Islands.

MANILA, P. I., January 4th, 1899.

To the People of the Philippine Islands:—

Instructions of His Excellency, the President of the United States, relative to the administration of affairs in the Philippine Islands have been transmitted to me by direction of The Honourable, the Secretary of War, under date of December 28th, 1898. They direct me to publish and proclaim in the most public manner to the inhabitants of these islands that in the war against Spain the United States forces came here to destroy the power of that Nation and to give the people of peace and individual freedom to the Philippine people; that we are here as friends of the Philippines to protect them in their homes, their employments, their individual and religious liberty; that all persons who, either by active aid or honest endeavor co-operate with the Government of the United States to give effect to these beneficent purposes, will receive the reward of its support and protection.

The President of the United States has assumed that the municipal laws of the country in respect to rights and property and the repression of crime and lawlessness and as continuing in force, in so far as they may be applicable to a free people, and should be administered by the ordinary tribunals of justice, presided over by representatives of the people and those in thorough sympathy with them in their desires for good government; that the functions and duties connected with civil and municipal administration are to be performed by such officers as wish to accept the assistance of the United States, chosen in so far as may be practicable from the inhabitants of the islands; that while the management of public property and revenues and the use of all public means of transportation are to be conducted under the Military authorities until such authorities can be replaced by civil administration, all private property, whether of individuals or corporations, must be respected and protected. If private property be taken for Military uses it shall be paid for at a fair valuation in cash if possible, and when payment in cash is not practicable at the time, receipts therefor will be given to be taken up and liquidated as soon as cash becomes available. The Ports of the Philippine Islands shall be open to the commerce of all foreign nations, and goods and merchandise not prohibited for military reasons by the Military Authorities shall be admitted upon payment of such duties and charges as shall be in force at the time of importation.

The President concludes his instructions in the following language:—

"Finally, it should be the earnest and paramount aim of the Administration to win the confidence, respect and affection of the inhabitants of the Philippines by insuring to them in every possible way the full measure of individual rights and liberty which is the heritage of a free people, and by proving to them that the mission of the United States is one of beneficent assimilation, which will substitute the mild way of justice and right for arbitrary rule. In the fulfillment of this high mission, while upholding the temporary administration of affairs for the greatest good of the governed, there will be sedulously maintained the strong arm of authority to repress disturbance, and to overcome all obstacles to the bestowal of the

blessings of good and stable government upon the people of the Philippine Islands."

From the tenor and substance of the above instructions of the President, I am fully of the opinion that it is the intention of the United States Government, while directing affairs generally, to appoint the representative men now forming the controlling element of the Philippines to civil positions of trust and responsibility, and it will be my aim to appoint thereto such Filipinos as may be acceptable to the supreme authorities at Washington.

It is also my belief that it is the intention of the United States Government to draw from the Philippine people so much of the military force of the islands as possible and consistent with a free and well constituted government of the country, and it is my desire to inaugurate a policy of that character. I am also convinced that it is the intention of the United States Government to seek the establishment of a most liberal government for the islands, in which the people themselves shall have as full representation as the maintenance of order and law will permit, and which shall be susceptible of development on lines of increased representation and the bestowal of increased powers into a government as free and independent as is enjoyed by the most favoured provinces of the world.

It will be my constant endeavor to co-operate with the Philippine people, seeking the good of the country, and I invite their full confidence and aid.

E. S. OTIS,
Major General, U. S. Vols.,
Military Governor.

OPIMUM SALES		TO BE HELD IN 1899.	
Date	Patna	Total	Patna
1st Wed. 1st Jan.	1,450	1,450	1,450
2nd Wed. 1st Feb.	1,450	1,450	1,450
3rd Wed. 1st Mar.	1,450	1,450	1,450
4th Wed. 1st Apr.	1,450	1,450	1,450
5th Wed. 1st May	1,450	1,450	1,450
6th Wed. 1st June	1,450	1,450	1,450
7th Wed. 1st July	1,450	1,450	1,450
8th Wed. 1st Aug.	1,450	1,450	1,450
9th Wed. 1st Sept.	1,450	1,450	1,450
10th Wed. 1st Oct.	1,450	1,450	1,450
11th Wed. 1st Nov.	1,450	1,450	1,450
12th Wed. 1st Dec.	1,450	1,450	1,450
Total	17,400	17,400	17,400

TO BUY OFF AGUINALDO.

Mr. C. F. Williams, late United States Consul at Manila and now a Government official at Manila, suggests that the easiest way to get rid of Aguinaldo is to buy him off. In concert with his colleague, Consul General Wildman at Hongkong, Mr. Williams was the negotiator of the arrangement by which Aguinaldo was taken back to the Philippines and enabled to play so mischievous a role in the affairs of the archipelago. The transaction brings to mind the negotiation by which Santa Anna was permitted by this Government to return to Mexico during the war of the United States with that Republic.

In the opinion of Mr. Williams the sum of \$500,000 in gold would be well spent by the Administration upon Aguinaldo and his secretary as a means of appeasing the natives. This would be an indirect way of compensating the rebel chief for his personal expenditures and sacrifices in the war with Spain. As Aguinaldo has been bought before, our diplomatist, who appears to be skilled in Oriental ways, thinks it could be easily done again.

Our sly diplomatist further recommends that a twenty-dollar gold piece be given to every Filipino who shall lay down his arms. As Aguinaldo has somewhat more than 40,000 men under his command this would amount to a little more than three-quarters of a million dollars. But with the Federal Treasury bulging over with gold such a price would be a mere bagatelle in the sum of colonial expenditures. The trouble, however, with this pacification scheme of Mr. Consul is that the rebels whom he proposes to buy are so much a head would not stay bought. After the money shall have been spent it would be quite easy for them to inaugurate a new revolution, with a basis in any one of the thousand islands. In fact, with such encouragement, rebellion would prove a most enticing pursuit to the warlike Malays. As for leaders, there are more than one Aguinaldo in the Philippines.—*Phil. Record.*

A GERMAN CABLE TO CHINA.

The Hamburg Correspondent of the *L. & C. Express* writes:—The topic of conversation all over Germany is the laying down of a German telegraphic line to East Asia. Nearly all syndicates recently formed in Europe for the opening of China to European trade and industry have confined themselves to the construction of railways, and apparently it has never struck the promoters that the establishment of new telegraphic communication with China might be a field for profitable enterprise. Therefore it has recently been pointed out that it is necessary to lay down a complete German cable from the German coast going to Kiao-chow and thus joining the new German colony in the celestial empire, with the European network of telegraphs while on the other hand also a communication is to be looked for with the Chinese telegraph system.

The *Frankfurter Zeitung* points out that, should any political complication arise in China, Germany would easily find herself cut off from all telegraphic connection with that country, her colonies in Eastern waters, and her diplomatic representatives in Peking and elsewhere. It is therefore of the utmost importance that a third telegraphic line in Germany hands shall be laid down, the working of which would, without doubt, yield a fair profit. The telegraphic intercourse between Europe and the Far East is continuously increasing, and even to-day, our contemporary contends, has reached a magnitude sufficient to support three different lines. The only question which troubles the *Frankfurter Zeitung* is if at the present juncture the necessary capital, amounting to several millions of marks, could be found in Germany for such a vast undertaking. But another project, on a smaller scale, might be realised in China, and that is to lay down a European cable along the Chinese coast, which, according to competent authorities, will be one of the best-paying investments in China. This cable, our German contemporary declares, must belong to Germany.

MR. CHAMBERLAIN ON BRITISH INTERESTS IN CHINA.

At a meeting held under the auspices of the Yorkshire Union of Conservative Associations Mr. Chamberlain delivered an address, and in the course of his speech said as to China we are told that the Opposition are unanimous in criticizing and in condemning the policy of the Government. I am not quite so certain of that (a laugh), and if they wish you to imply that British interests would have been safer in their hands than in ours, then I cannot conceive where they find any ground for such singular delusion. (Laughter and cheers.) I had an opportunity of speaking upon this subject a few days ago, and I then pointed out—and no one has yet contradicted me—that so far as we have gone in China, at any rate, we have not done badly (hear, hear)—that, in regard to territorial concession, or in regard to those concessions of mining or railway rights which are now sought by all the Powers of Europe, British interests have not suffered in comparison with those of other States; and if you go to the authorities on the question—the great financial and mercantile houses—you find that they at any rate, would not be willing to exchange what they have obtained for anything that anybody else may have got. (Hear, hear.) But I went further, and said what is also true, and cannot be denied, that, so far as regards general trade and facilities for commerce, an "open door" has been strictly observed. (Hear, hear.) Then, in these circumstances, what is it that our opponents want? What is the point on which they differ from our policy? I have tried to get an answer to this question before, and hitherto I have failed.

GREAT BRITAIN AND RUSSIA.

And now I will try again. Do our opponents mean to suggest that we ought to have forced war upon Russia, not because up to the present time she has done anything to which we object, not because she has closed any door that we desire to keep open, but because we suspect her for ulterior motives which up to the present time have not been disclosed?—Is that their contention? Or is it that they would wish us to have resisted even by force, at the risk and probably with the certainty of a great war, between these two Great Powers, the natural ambition of Russia to have an ice-free port for her Siberian railway? Is it their view that we ought to have gone to war with Russia to prevent her taking Port Arthur? I can hardly believe it; but if it be, then all I can say is that the Home Rule party are no more unanimous upon that than they are upon anything else (laughter), and I will venture to say that the vast majority of the British people would condemn such a course as that as being short-sighted, immoral, and disastrous. (Cheers.) But what then is it that our opponents want? They want us to do what we have done, or what we have left undone, in connexion with British interests in China which they would have wished to be different? There is one thing to which allusion has been made in some of the speeches which I have read by our opponents upon the subject. It is made a complaint against us that we did not give special orders to two ships, which in the ordinary course of naval service were leaving Port Arthur, to stay there in order to spite Russia after she had asked for their departure. It seems to be a small matter, but the charge has been brought again and again, and stress has been laid upon it by Sir Edward Grey, whose intelligent appreciation of all that is connected with our foreign policy I should be one of the last to disparage. But Sir Edward Grey is altogether inconsistent in regard to this particular matter. In the very same speeches in which he complains that we did not keep the ships at Port Arthur he is always claiming that we ought to have made a friendly agreement with Russia, and that we ought not to be—to use his own words—"snatching at Russia's heels." But then, when, at the very moment at which this incident occurred, we were negotiating with Russia for a friendly agreement, negotiations came to nothing for that time, perhaps owing to what Sir Edward Grey calls the peculiar methods of Russian diplomacy. (Laughter.) Now those are not my words—I am almost afraid of using my own language (laughter)—but I am sure I am safe if I take the words of so cautious a politician as Sir Edward Grey. (Laughter and cheers.) Now just consider what would have been said to us in the very moment when we were engaged in friendly negotiations, with good hopes of an amicable settlement, merely in order to spite Russia and to show that we were willing to meet her in courtesy in anything for which she made a request. Why, conceive how eloquent our opponents would have been, how they would have flung against us for having given wanton provocation and having destroyed the only chance of a satisfactory arrangement! (Cheers.) Now, I have said that our endeavors to come to an agreement did not have any success at that time; but I believe that an agreement with Russia is desirable, and I would even say that it is necessary unless very serious complications are to be encountered. (Renewed cheers.) But I would go on, and add that there are no insurmountable obstacles to such a friendly arrangement, that I believe it is quite possible to conciliate what we may call the reasonable ambition of Russia, with the fixed and settled policy of this country to maintain equal opportunities in trade for all other nations. (Cheers.) I hope that we may arrive at such a settlement, and I admit I am more sanguine that we shall do so because it is not of interest alone, because our objects, those we view, are also shared by other nations. Japan, Germany, the United States of America (cheers), all have identical interests. I dare say you have observed a very pregnant passage in the Message which the President of the United States has recently addressed to Congress, in which he points to the very important interests which America has in the East, to the growth which is likely to take place in the future there, and he goes on to declare that they shall not be prejudiced by exclusive treatment. (Cheers.) That is a very noteworthy passage, and, without being a prophet, I think I should not be two sanguine if I said that in the future at any rate we shall not stand alone as the guardians of the "open door." (Cheers.)

THE GOVERNMENT AND FOREIGN ALLIANCES.

I am reminded of a criticism which has been made by Mr. Asquith when, in spite of his great cautiousness, he seems to me to have misapprehended the Government's policy with regard to alliance and understanding with other nations. He taunts me with inconsistency. He says—"Mr. Chamberlain at one time boasts of the splendid isolation of this country, and at another time he is touting for alliances." It may even be mischievous, but let that pass. There is no inconsistency in the two attitudes, which refer to altogether different circumstances, which I spoke, as I shall speak again, of the splendid isolation of this country, I gave expression to my deep-seated conviction that the British Empire, by which I

mean the United Kingdom and her children across the seas (cheers), is well able to defend against all attacks its own possessions and its own exclusive interests. (Cheers.) That is a task which we will undertake alone (cheers), and in its performance we ask for no help and we need no alliances. (Long cheers.) But there are other interests which are not ours exclusively, which others have with us in common, and surely it is not unreasonable to anticipate that in promoting these interests there shall be a certain amount of co-operation. (Hear, hear.) Certainly our opponents pay a very great compliment to our unselfishness and disinterestedness if they think we are ready to champion a common policy at our own exclusive risk and cost, when they perhaps will derive as much or even greater benefit. No, I do not think we shall be quite so quixotic as that, and it must be understood that an alliance is only spoken of, is only desirable, where there are mutual interests to be served; and I would venture to say to some of our German friends, who I think have been a little premature in their comments upon this matter, that it is idle to talk of an alliance in which the advantage is all on one side. We do not want them to pull our chestnuts out of the fire, and we are not going to pull out chestnuts for them. (Cheers.) But what has happened in the case of Germany? We have ascertained by a friendly and a frank interchange of opinion that there are very important questions affecting German interests as well as English interests in which we can agree to assist, and not to thwart, each other's policy, and as a moment's reflection will show that there is no part of the globe in which British and German interests conflict in any serious way, I think we may hope that in the future the two nations—the greatest military nation in the world and the greatest maritime nation—may come more frequently together, and our joint influence may be used on behalf of peace and of unrestricted trade, in which case it will certainly be more potent than would be the influence of either Power taken alone. (Hear, hear.) Meantime, in the present state of the world, the friendship of this country is not to be despised, and I can assure our German friends that if our interests are not common and themselves to them, we will not ask for and we will not wish for their assistance. But in the meantime I claim a better understanding with Germany which is the result of the last few months—I claim that as neither the least of the successes of her Majesty's Government, although when it was first suggested and initiated it was met with sneers and incredulity by our well-informed opponents. (Laughter.) But if I congratulate you on the development of good feeling with a great Continental State, still more do I rejoice in the growth of those friendly relations between ourselves and our colonies (cheers) and between ourselves and the United States of America. (Renewed cheers.) Our colonies are growing rapidly in population; in power, in influence, and at no distant date they will be great nations in every sense of the word, sister nations to us, linked to us by every tie of sentiment and of interest. (Cheers.) Meanwhile they hold the outposts of Empire, and if they are attacked they will defend them with all their resources and with all the courage and tenacity of the race to which they belong. (Cheers.) The United States of America, if you have regard to its potential resources, is already the greatest of civilized States, with its immense population, chiefly of Anglo-Saxons, upwards of 70 millions of intelligent citizens, and if we are assured of the friendship of the Stars and Stripes or under the Union Jack, there is no other combination that can make us afraid. (Cheers, and "Hear, hear.") What has been the attitude of the Opposition, or of some of the Opposition—for I do not include all in any comment of this kind—what has been the attitude of some of the Opposition towards the policy which I have indicated to you? It has been just to hint a doubt and hesitate to dislike. They have not openly opposed it, but we have been told that it was foolish to talk of a cordial friendship with the United States of America because of their protectionist idea, or because of the Irish vote; that the colonies would never do anything for the mother country. The whole policy has been belittled and ridiculed by the men who, when they were in office, kept our colonies at arms' length and were themselves an object of suspicion and coldness to every great nation on earth. (Hear, hear.) Therefore I submit to you that, in regard to foreign policy at any rate, British interests and British honour have not suffered in our hands, and that the Opposition have not shown that the ship of State in all the perils of these stormy times would have been safer and better maneuvered if it had been officered and manned by a Home Rule crew.

NOTANDA.

CALENDAR.

JANUARY.

Meteorological means based on ten years' observations to 1898.

Barometer 29.818
Thermometer 50.1
Humidity 77
Rainfall 8.58

TO-DAY.

WEATHER REPORT.

On date at 10 a.m. On date at 4 p.m.

Barometer 29.81
Thermometer 50.1
Humidity 77
Rainfall 8.58

TO-DAY.

Monday, 9th January, 1899.

Chinese—25th of 11th moon of 25th year of Kwang-su.

High water—Morning 8hr. 0min.
Afternoon 6hr. 27min.
Low water—Morning 3hr. 30min.
Afternoon 12hr. 18min.

ANNIVERSARIES.

1869—Marriage of the Mikado of Japan.
Murder of Mr. Holworthy at the Peak.
1873—Emperor Napoleon III. died at Chislehurst.

1888—Admiralty Dock at Kowloon first opened.
1897—Strike of Ricksha Coolies in Singapore.

TO-MORROW.

Tuesday, 10th January, 1899.

Chinese—26th of 11th moon of 25th year of Kwang-su.

Moon—Maximum Declination 2hr. 20min.
High water—Morning 8hr. 56min.
Afternoon 7hr. 17min.
Low water—Morning 3hr. 17min.
Afternoon 12hr. 22min.

ANNIVERSARIES.

1839—The Canton authorities forbid the conveyance of opium between Linlin and Whampoa.

1840—Penny Post instituted.
1897—The yacht *Arcturion* run down by a junk in the harbour.

SHIPPING AND MAIL NEWS.

MAILS DUE.

Indian (*Lightning*) to-morrow.
German (*Preussen*) 11th inst.
Australian (*Kasuga Maru*) 16th inst.
Australian (*Australian*) 17th inst.
American (*City of Peking*) 20th inst.
American (*Guelic*) 21st inst.
Canadian (*Empress of India*) 23rd inst.

THE Silk ex steamship *Victoria* arrived in New York on the 5th instant.

THE Silk ex steamship *Kinshu Maru* arrived in New York at 8 a.m. on the 24th ultimo.

THE P. & O. S. Co.'s steamer *Sacatra*, left Singapore for this port at 6 a.m. yesterday, the 8th instant.

The Agents (Messrs. Gibb, Livingston & Co.) inform us that the E. & A. Co.'s steamer *Australian* from Sydney, etc., left Port Darwin for this port on the 7th instant.

THE O. S. S. Co.'s steamer *Patroclus* from Glasgow and Liverpool, left Singapore for this port on the afternoon of 7th inst. and may be expected here on or about Friday, the 13th instant.

THE China Mutual Steam Navigation Co.'s steamer *Opak* from Glasgow, etc., passed the Canal on the 25th December, and may be considered due at Singapore on or about the 13th instant.

HONGKONG AND WHAMPOA DOCK RETURNS.

Isidoro Pons at Kowloon Dock.
H.I.G.M.S. *Kaiser*
H.I.G.M.S. *Mowee*
H.I.G.M.S. *K. A. A.*
Athenian
Isle de Cuba
Isle de Luzon
Amigo
Yuen-sung
Frederic
Savona
Monmouthshire
Lyceum
H.I.G.M.S. *Gefion* Cosmopolitan
Parimata Aberdeen
Glenogle "

RASSED THE CANAL.

Outward—Dec. 9th *Sacatra*, *Vladimir*; Dec. 13th *Patroclus*, *Norman Isles*; Dec. 16th *Vine Branch*; Dec. 20th *Glenesh*, *Ettrickdale*; Dec. 23rd *Wennington Hall*, *Tonkin*; Dec. 27th *Manila*; Dec. 30th *Antenor*, *Baynton*, *Savona*; Jan. 3rd *Sydney*, *Trieste*, *Servia*; Jan. 6th *Glenarary*, *Silesia*, *Nerite*.

Homeward—Jan. 6th *Bendalder*.

Intimations.

THE WEST POINT BUILDING CO., LIMITED.

(NOTICE OF CALL.)

NOTICE is hereby given that, at a MEETING of the Board of Directors of the above Company held at No. 5, Queen's Road Central, Victoria, Hongkong, on the Sixth day of December, 1898, the following RESOLUTION was passed:

"That a FIRST and FINAL CALL of ONE DOLLAR (\$10) per SHARE, upon all the SHAREHOLDERS in the above Company, in respect of all the shares held by them in the above Company, be and the same is hereby made."

"CALL to be PAID to the Company at their Bankers, the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION, Queen's Road Central, Victoria, Hongkong, on or before the 1st day of March, 1899."

By order of the Board of Directors,
A. SHELTON HOOPER,
Secretary to the
HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT AND AGENCY CO., LD.
General Agents,
THE WEST POINT BUILDING CO., LIMITED.
Hongkong, 1st January, 1899. [1a]

EYE-SIGHT.

MR. N. LAZARUS,
Oculist-Optician, of London and Calcutta, may be consulted for SPECTACLES at

FLETCHER & Co.'s PHARMACY,
(Opposite the HONGKONG HOTEL).

Business Hours: 9 a.m. to 5 p.m.

A great proportion of cataracts and diseases affecting those advancing in life occur to those having some deficiency in the construction of the eyes—the many years of "Eye Strain" ending in serious forms of disease. Glasses specially adapted in youth to those requiring them save and preserve the sight.

Constantly recurring headaches, spells of dizziness, and other symptoms of the eyes, running together, any of the symptoms indicate a deficiency in the form of the eye requiring Glasses only to correct and cure.

Mr. LAZARUS supplies his SPECTACLES only after testing the sight.

ADVICE FREE. [1470]

KUHN & KOMOR,
JAPANESE FINE ART CURIOS,
21 & 23, QUEEN'S ROAD, HONGKONG,
35, WATER STREET, YOKOHAMA,
and
36, DIVISION STREET, KOBE.
Hongkong, 15th March, 1898. [142]

LEVY HERMANOS,
DIAMOND, JEWELLERS, JEWEL-
LERS AND WATCHMAKERS.
Sole Agents in the East for the magnanimous
CLEMENS, HUMMER and GLADIATOR CO., LTD.,
DUNLOP TYRES' BICYCLES—PRICE—\$185.
A special reliable Watch made for this Climate.
Quality A \$16
Quality B \$12
Quality C \$10
41, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL,
Opposite the Telegraph Office.

CARBOLINEUM-AVENARIUS
USED FOR OVER 20 YEARS.
With the Utmost Success.

Thoroughly reliable preservative for Wood and Stone against White Ants, Decay, Fungus, Rot and Dampness.

Sole Agents for China,
LUTGENS, EINSTMANN & Co.
Hongkong, 11th September, 1896. [19]

Intimations.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

EXTENSION OF VISIT.
Owing to pressure of business Professor WINTER will remain here until the 10th January.

GREATEST BLESSING OF LIFE.

Prof. H. WINTER.
The Great American Indian Expert.

WARRANTS TO CURE HARD AND SOFT CORNS, BUNIONS IN-GROWING NAILS AND WARTS.

GUARANTEED to take them out without pain or drawing blood, and, further, guarantees to perform a perfect cure.

Mr. WINTER's fame is spoken of in highest terms by various well-known Gentlemen who have suffered for years with Corns.

He has arrived at HONGKONG and will remain till the 1st January at THOMAS' GRILL ROOMS, Room No. 4. Office hours from 8 a.m. to 4 p.m. Consultation free of charge.

Those who wish Mr. WINTER to visit them will please send their Address and he will call on MONDAYS and FRIDAYS between 2 and 3 p.m.

Charges Moderate.
The Professor speaks English, German, French, Spanish and Portuguese.
Hongkong, 3rd January, 1899. [1478]

WANTED.
GENTLEMEN requires COMFORTABLE BEDROOM also BREAKFAST.
Reply stating Terms to
"C.D."
Hongkong, 6th January, 1899. [138a]

STAMPS!
STAMPS!!
STAMPS!!!

GRACA & Co.
DEALERS IN
ASIATIC AND FOREIGN POSTAGE STAMPS.

HONGKONG HOTEL.

Packet of STAMPS for CHRISTMAS PRESENTS, HAND PAINTED POST CARDS of Chinese Life, the most suitable CHRISTMAS SOUVENIRS, ALBUMS, CATALOGUES and all other PHILATELIC REQUISITES.

Prices to suit all Customers.
Hongkong, 17th December, 1898. [1487]

THE BEST VALUE IN THE COLONY

FOR

GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS

THE MUTUAL STORES.

26, 28 & 30, ROTTINGER STREET.

Hongkong, 28th December, 1898. [1389]

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FOR ALL BILIOUS AND NERVOUS DISORDERS SUCH AS SICK HEADACHE, CONSTIPATION, WEAK STOMACH, IMPAIRED DIGESTION, DISORDERED LIVER, AND FEMALE AFFECTIONS.

ANNUAL SALE SIX MILLION BOXES

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